

### **REMARKS**

Claims 1-19 are now pending in the application. The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejection(s) in view of the amendments and remarks contained herein.

### **CLAIM OBJECTIONS**

Claim 6 is objected to because it depends from Claim 4, but the Examiner believes that Claim 5 was intended. Claim 6 is amended to depend from Claim 5. Accordingly, the objection to Claim 6 is moot.

### **REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 112**

Claim 13 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 13 is rejected as being indefinite because the phrase "electronic device" is never mentioned, and the phrase "the display device" is not clear. Notwithstanding, Applicant respectfully asserts that electronic device does not require antecedent basis because this is the first time that the phrase "electronic device" has been introduced. As far as antecedent basis for "the display device," Applicant respectfully asserts the antecedent basis for the claim display device is in Claim 1.

### **REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 102**

Claims 14, 15, 18, and 19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Uchida et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0097194). This rejection is respectfully

traversed.

The Examiner alleges that the method of Claim 14 is anticipated by Uchida. Notwithstanding, Applicant respectfully asserts that Claim 14 recites a step of "causing a display device having a reflective display disposed on a rear surface side of a self-luminous transmissive display to display contents." In contrast, Uchida teaches in paragraph [0047] an organic EL device 10 that is a full color active matrix display, and a transflective liquid crystal display device for monochrome display by a simple matrix driver. As stated above, Claim 14 recites a reflective display, while Uchida teaches a transflective display. One skilled in the art would readily acknowledge and appreciate that a transflective display is different from the claimed reflective display. Because this is different from that taught by Uchida, Applicant respectfully asserts that Claim 14 and each corresponding dependent claim are not anticipated.

Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection are respectfully requested.

#### **REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103**

Claims 1-4 and 13 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Antila et al (U.S. Pat. No. 6,583,770) in view of Jacobson (U.S. Pat. No. 6,445,489). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 1 recites:

1. A display device including:
  - a first display disposed on a display screen side of the display device; and
  - a second display disposed on a rear surface side of the display device;the first display including:
  - a self-luminous layer that self-emits desired color lights in response to a first applied voltage; and

a pair of transparent electrodes disposed so as to sandwich the self-luminous layer; and  
the second display including:  
an electrophoresis layer that displays two colors in response to a second applied voltage.

As may be seen above, claim 1 recites a first display including a self-luminous layer and a second display including an electrophoresis layer. Accordingly, claim 1 is directed to a unitary display device having a pair of display mechanisms that are each capable of displaying characters and the like.

In contrast to claim 1, Antila merely teaches a dual-sided display having only a single display mechanism. More specifically, referring to Figure 4b of Antila, a display device is illustrated including an electro-luminescence film 45 that may be viewed from a first display side D1 and a second display side D2. There is no teaching or suggestion of a device having a first display including a self-luminous layer and a second display including an electrophoresis layer.

Furthermore, although the Examiner alleges that it would have been obvious to utilize Jacobsen's teaching of an electrophoresis display to modify Antila and arrive at the claimed invention, Applicant respectfully asserts that Jacobsen merely teaches an electrophoresis display device having a light-emitting layer. There is no teaching or suggestion that the display device of Jacobson may be viewed from a front side and a rear side such that both the light-emitting layer and the electrophoresis layer are capable of emitting desired color lights in response to a first applied voltage (i.e., in a manner similar to the claimed electro-luminescence layer) and displaying two colors in response to a second applied voltage (i.e., in a manner similar to the claimed electrophoresis layer). Accordingly, Applicant respectfully asserts that modification of

Antila to include the display mechanism of Jacobsen does not yield the claimed invention. For these reasons, Applicant respectfully asserts that Claim 1 and each corresponding dependent claim would not have been obvious.

Claim 5 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Antila et al (U.S. Pat. No. 6,583,770) in view of Suso (U.S. Pat. No. 6,466,202). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 5 is similar to Claim 1, addressed above, in that Claim 5 recites a first display disposed on a display screen side of the display device and a second display disposed on a rear surface side of the display device. As also stated above, Antila is silent with respect to such a device. In contrast, Antila teaches a display device (please see Figure 4b) including an electro-luminescent film 45 that may be viewed from a first display side D1 and a second display side D2. Suso is also silent with respect to these features. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully asserts that Claim 5 and each corresponding dependent claim would not have been obvious.

Claim 6 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Antila et al (U.S. Pat. No. 6,583,770) in view of Jacobson (U.S. Pat. No. 6,445,489), and further in view of Suso (U.S. Pat. No. 6,466,202).. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 6 depends from independent Claim 5, addressed above. Claim 6 is not obvious for at least the same reasons.

Claim 12 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suso (U.S. Pat. No. 6,466,202), in view of Antila et al (U.S. Pat. No. 6,583,770) in view

of Jacobson (U.S. Pat. No. 6,445,489), and further in view of Matthies et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,498,592). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 12 depends from Claim 5, addressed above. Claim 12 would not have been obvious for at least the same reasons.

Claims 16 and 17 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Uchida (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0097194), and further in view of Suso (U.S. Pat. No. 6,466,202).. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 16 and 17 depend from independent Claim 14, addressed under the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102. These claims are neither anticipated nor obvious for at least the same reasons.

#### **NEW CLAIMS**

New claims 20 and 21 are added. These new claims recite that one of the transparent electrodes is shared by the first display and the second display. Support for these new claims may be found at, for example, Figure 2 and paragraph [0054]. No new matter is added.

None of the cited prior art references teach that an electrode is shared by a first display and a second display. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully asserts that new claims 20 and 21 are neither anticipated nor obvious and in condition for allowance. Favorable consideration of these new claims is respectfully requested.

#### **CONCLUSION**

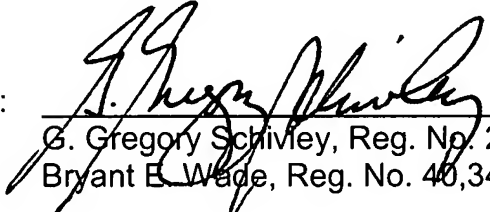
It is believed that all of the stated grounds of rejection have been properly traversed, accommodated, or rendered moot. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw all presently outstanding rejections. It is

believed that a full and complete response has been made to the outstanding Office Action and the present application is in condition for allowance. Thus, prompt and favorable consideration of this amendment is respectfully requested. If the Examiner believes that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at (248) 641-1600.

Respectfully submitted,

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